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WHOLE NO. 2125.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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BRITISH BULLDOGS STILL HOLDING ON

Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking Stoutly Defended.

Boers Suffer a Defeat at the Hands of White.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS

The Republicans Make Great Gains in Pivotal States—All the News Epitomised.

The news by mail carried on this and other pages of the Advertiser is more than usually interesting and, in its initial presentation, altogether complete. Its leading feature is the splendid defence made by the beleaguered British garrisons in Natal, a defence which has shown its aggressive side in successful sorties. Scarcely less readable and important is the news of the American elections, with their unexpected Republican gains in Ohio, Kentucky and Iowa and the defeat of Bryanism wherever it appeared as an issue. Nothing very important comes from the Philippines beyond the rumor that General Otis' forces, in pursuance of a well-defined plan, are closing in on Aguinaldo's army. The earlier news that Germany had withdrawn from Samoa is now contradicted, the withdrawal having been made by Great Britain, leaving Germany and the United States in possession. The most interesting foreign news apart from the South African is that Japan is preparing to attack Russia before the completion of the Trans-Siberian railroad. It is announced from Washington that the Holland submarine torpedo-boat has met all official tests and from New York and Washington that the Dewey-Hazen wedding was expected to take place on the 9th or 10th.

BOER TREACHERY.

DURBAN, Nov. 5 (Sunday), 5:50 p.m.—A native eye-witness of Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range. Enraged at this treachery, the Lancers, Hussars and Dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through and through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle on Friday with the Boers was proceeding, according to the natives in the South, with similar results.

BOERS HOWLED FOR MERCY.

DURBAN, Nov. 5.—Other information confirms the statement of native eye-witnesses describing the severity of the fighting on both Friday and Saturday at Ladysmith. The natives assert that the Boers were so cut up that they howled for mercy on the field and covered their bodies. Ladysmith is crowded with Boer prisoners and wounded, the latter presenting hideous evidence of the swordsmanship of the cavalry.

The Gordon Highlanders suffered severely in the fighting.

BRITISH FORCES ACTIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The most interesting news tonight is a dispatch from Estcourt announcing the departure of a strong force of mounted troops and artillery for a destination not given in the advice. Another message announces the arrival at Estcourt and Pietermaritzburg within the last few days of re-enforcements from Durban, and that 3,500 troops are assembled ready for an advance to Colenso when the opportune moment arrives. The latter dispatch throws light upon the former, and the force which left Estcourt Monday had doubtless reoccupied Colenso, and possibly is now advancing cautiously up the railroad toward Ladysmith. General White's sortie of Friday almost to the banks of the Tugela river encouraging his commander in the hope of joining hands with him.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Tonight's welcome dispatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, showing the British garrison not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties. It appears that General Sir George Stewart White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's farm, about ten miles to the northwest, near Bester's, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught on the open veldt and cut to pieces, and their camp captured. Encouraged by this success, General White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was again justified by success.

Ladysmith had been isolated and a Boer force had intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso, and as shown by the dispatches from Estcourt had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt. General White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He had determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of drawing off an attack upon the weak garrison of Colenso and possibly of reopening communication southward.

The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to a plain that reaches to the banks of the Tugela.

General White's division caught the Boers in the rear and after the hills had been shelled the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept around the hills, and as the retreating enemy descended into the plains with British bayonets behind and the river in front of them, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison, which had retired to Estcourt.

The situation at Ladysmith is most satisfactory.

Reports of a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, coming from native sources, are not received with complete credulity, but at the same time their reticence is making unfavorable impression. One paper asks sarcastically whether President Krueger's reference in his message to America to "staggering humanity" meant the use of the Boer white flag.

To the eyes of military experts, the darkest page of the war is now being written. But even that is illuminated with bright passages, such as General

White's victorious sorties. If he can keep the British flag flying over Ladysmith until he is relieved, the campaign will turn a fresh page, and with the advance of Sir Redvers Buller's force the British public is promised more cheerful reading.

QUEEN'S COMPLIMENTS—WHITE.

This feeling of relief inspired by recent good tidings is nevertheless tinged by a certain anxiety lest General White should again make some fatal miscalculation, involving a repetition of the Nicolsen's Nek disaster. Her Majesty does not share this anxiety and apparently is sanguine of his ability to pull through successfully. It is asserted that she has written to Lady White expressing sympathy with her husband in the trials and difficulties he is now experiencing and assuring Lady White of her own undiminished confidence in his generalship. The purpose of the letter has been cabled to General White.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Information has been received in diplomatic circles that in Friday's battle near Ladysmith the Fifth Lancasters were annihilated. Six hundred of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Four hundred horses were captured.

The British had sixty-four dead Boers on the battlefield of Tafel Hill. The Natal Field Artillery has left Estcourt, destination unknown.

Great Britain is preparing a special service squadron.

All the Cape railroads are in the hands of the military authorities.

Transports bound for the Cape may land at Natal to give earlier relief to General White.

The Boers fired a shot near Kimberley and blew up a magazine.

The Basutos are returning to their own country from Cape Colony but there are no signs of trouble with them.

The Boers have been reinforced at Kimberley and are drawing nearer the town.

Transvaal troops are said to be committing excesses in Zululand.

Lord Wolseley says that the Boers are more powerful and numerous than was anticipated.

A Cape Town paper reports that 2,000 Boers were captured at Ladysmith.

The London Standard attributes the Boers' plan of campaign to a General of European reputation.

Dr. Leyds has been assured if the Boers can hold out two months Europe will interfere.

Discussing the situation in South Africa, Field Marshal Wolseley remarked:

"In my various commands I have learned much of the Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers, as a people, are the most ignorant with which I have ever been brought into contact. Their aspiration is to rule the whole of South Africa. This is a point the English people must keep before them. There are ups and downs in warfare, and the disappointment we have suffered is having the good effect of bringing the English people closer together."

The number of British captured at Farquhar's farm is 843.

Little harm has been done by the shelling of Mafeking.

The British camp at Stormberg has been broken up by General Buller's orders and removed fifty miles to Queenstown.

A howitzer brigade, with guns and 10,000 lyddite shells will soon sail for the Cape.

A French paper says that letters of marque have been issued by President Krueger in Europe and the United States.

The Dutch of Cape Colony are generally neutral.

The London Times thanks the United States for evidences of American friendship.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Decisive Republican Gains in the Pivotal States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The plurality for Nash (Rep.) in Ohio over McLean, Democratic and fusion nominee for Governor, will probably exceed 50,000.

KENTUCKY.

In Kentucky where the Republicans believe they have a plurality of 7,500, it was asserted that a scheme had been put up by the Democratic managers to rob the Republicans of 10,000 votes in counting. Both parties still claim to have carried the State. The Republicans say that Goebel is declared elected by the Election Commission with the throwing out of a single precinct in the State Governor Bradley will refuse to step down and out and that he will, if necessary, surround himself with his soldiers and hold the executive office until the Legislature has passed on Goebel's right to succeed him.

JONES NOT SURPRISED.

TYLER, Texas, Nov. 8.—United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is in this city. Upon being asked as to election results, the Senator said he was satisfied and was not altogether surprised, though he did not look for quite such a Republican majority in Ohio. The Senator and Mrs. Jones will leave in a day or two for Washington.

LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Daily News, commenting upon the American elections, says it believes Mr. Bryan has no chance for the Presidency and that Mr. McKinley has every reason to hope for a second term.

"President McKinley," it declares, "will now have a free hand in the Philippines. Neverthless, he had better make haste to win. He has obtained a sort of renewed lease of public confidence, but nothing more."

ORDERED CLEVELAND TO MOVE.

PRINCETON (N. J.), Nov. 7.—An ex-President Cleveland was leaving the polls on Mercer street this morning when he stopped a moment to speak to one of his friends, whereupon a policeman from Trenton, detailed at the polls, not knowing who Mr. Cleveland was, ordered the ex-President to move outside the chalk line. Mr. Cleveland smiled, stepped into his carriage and was driven off to his home.

of Assemblymen in the city being due largely to combinations with citizens and union labor men against the Republican candidates.

Richard Croker expressed his regret that the Democrats up the State "had no organization" and although he did not say so, it is inferred that Tammany hopes to organize the whole State for the campaign of 1900. Mr. Croker pointed to Nebraska as an illustration of what energetic work will do, and declared that the Democrats can carry New York State in 1900.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland unofficial returns give the Democratic candidate for Governor, Colonel J. W. Smith a plurality of 13,000 and the Democrats control of the Legislature.

IOWA.

The plurality by which Governor Shaw was re-elected in Iowa is estimated at \$1,000 by the Republican State Committee, the largest in the State's history. The Republicans have increased their majority in the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There was a light vote in Pennsylvania, but the Republican candidate for State Treasurer had from 110,000 to 120,000, the plurality being cut by reason of the attack on his military record. This candidate was colonel of the Tenth Volunteers.

NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey the Republican party elected seven out of eight State Senators and forty-four out of sixty Assemblymen, giving the party a majority of seven in the Senate and twenty-eight in the House, or a total majority of thirty-five on joint ballot. The Republicans carried seventeen counties, making the total Republican plurality for the State on Assembly elections 20,000. Last year the Assembly pluralities were 8,455 in favor of the Republicans and Voorhees carried the State by 5,499.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Sioux Falls, S. D., special says: Additional reports received from points in the State make but little change in the Republican majority, increasing it from 3,884 to 4,076. Part of this increase is shown in Bonhomme County, where the early estimates give the Republican nominees 167 majority. This precinct in that county increases this to 326, and the county complete will show a still further increase.

UTAH.

Thompson (R.), for Mayor of Salt Lake, has a majority of 686. The Republicans also elect Recorder and Auditor. The Democrats elect Attorney and Treasurer and Justice of the Peace. The Council stands nine Republicans and six Democrats. The Democrats elect Mayor in Ogden, Prov. Park City and Logan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

While the entire Republican State ticket was elected the Democrats are jubilant over a party victory in Boston. The figures for the State are: Crane (R.), 168,372; Paine (D.), 103,814; Republican plurality, 65,062. The plurality of Governor Wolcott over Candidate Bruce last year was 83,186.

In the Senate the Democrats have nine members, a gain of two, which means the ability to demand a roll call, a parliamentary advantage not within Democratic means for some years.

MCKINLEY, PLEASED.

WASHINGTON, Nov.

NEWS UP TO THE FOURTH

Jeffries Defends the Championship Successfully.

CRITICAL HOURS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Lawton After the Filipinos—Politics on the Mainland—Ohio Predictions

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Pennsylvania arrived yesterday morning with Oregon papers of the 4th. The news most conspicuously printed was that of Jeffries' victory over Sharkey in the prize ring at the end of twenty-five rounds, during which the sailor made an unexpected good showing. Both men were badly punished. South African advises show that Ladysmith and Mafeking still hold out, that the British have evacuated Colenso and that a Boer force is marching on Durban to prevent the land of British troops. The Boers have also entered Cape Colony and are destroying bridges. Sedition is spreading among the natives and the Cape Dutch. Intelligence from Manila shows that General Lawton's troops continue to capture Filipino towns but that the insurgents avoid massing in force. Admiral Dewey and Professor Dean Worcester look for an early termination of the war. The political situation in the United States is briefly touched by the news of the 4th, three days before the election. The chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee predicts 50,000 plurality for Nash, the party candidate for Governor. In Kentucky the political excitement is very great and Goebel, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is charged with complicity in a plot to cause election riots in Louisville and thus bring on a condition which may lead to the throwing out of the vote in a district where the Republicans have a majority.

SHARKEY KNOCKED OUT.

Jeffries Wins in Twenty-five Furious Rounds.

CONEY ISLAND, N. Y., Nov. 3.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship after one of the most marvellous battles in the history of the ring. In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight—in the first two and the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue and like a bull terrier was at the man unceasingly. In those twenty rounds Jeffries' great weight and brawn helped him to hold off the sailor and in the twenty-second round he swung in a couple of vicious upper-cuts which made Sharkey groggy. There were 10,000 spectators about the ringside, including many ex-champions.

In the midst of the twenty-fifth round, nearly one minute before the close, Jeffries' glove flew across the ring and Slier, the referee, ran to help him on with it. Sharkey held back until his friends yelled at him not to stop, and it was a three-cornered fight for a few minutes. The referee got Jeffries' glove and tried to draw it on. This was a difficult thing to do, and then Sharkey rushed. Jeffries threw up his gloved and ungloved hand, and with the former uppercut Sharkey. Slier ran between them and made a second attempt to assist Jeffries. The sailor waited a moment, but, wildly excited by the shrieks of the spectators, he rushed again. Slier dragged Jeffries away and the gong rang. The referee pointed to Jeffries' corner, and his seconds and friends cheered wildly.

The majority of those at the ringside hardly thought Sharkey would get worse than a draw, for the sailor fought furiously, was always after his man with good judgment, and outpunched the champion. On the other hand, Jeffries, while he had the better, by long odds, of the last three rounds, did very little leading in the other twenty-two, and when he led he was either too high or too low, getting in but a few good punches. The decision was not announced from the ring, or, if it was, few heard it, and a great mob surged around for several minutes, yelling and shouting for the victor and vanquished.

SHARKEY SHEDS TEARS.

Sharkey was inconsolable, and cried like a child when he went to his quarters, and refused to talk, but Tom O'Rourke, his manager, expressed the opinion that the sailor should have received the decision. He said that two of Sharkey's ribs were broken, and that during the last four rounds Tom's left hand was useless, having been broken on Jeffries' head. Although the decision was against him, he said Sharkey would not give up, but would seek another match, and the next time the result would be different.

"But I don't think this fellow will want to tackle Tom again," said O'Rourke. "I'll keep after him, though, until he agrees to another meeting, or make him crawl."

THE BOERS MOVE SOUTH.

Ladysmith and Mafeking Still Hold Out.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 4.—Matters today are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble.

A Boer contingent, 1,500 strong, is clearly visible from the camp, streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town.

BADEN-POWELL STANDS FIRM.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 1 (Delayed in transmission).—The Cape Times has

world. In the fulfillment of her appointed mission she can rely in the full measure upon British sympathy."

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Sweeping Republican Victory Predicted.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 3.—Chairman Dick of the Republican State Committee, tonight gave out the following statement, forecasting the result of the election in Ohio:

"The situation is entirely satisfactory from a Republican standpoint. The largest vote ever polled in a State campaign will be cast, approximating 850,000. Conceding Mr. Jones from 75,000 to 100,000 votes, Judge Nash's plurality will not be less than 50,000 in the State. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches."

Chairman Seward of the Democratic committee has so far declined to make any statement.

HOT TIMES IN KENTUCKY.

William Goebel, candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is charged by his political enemies with an audacious scheme of fraud and force on election day, that, if carried out, is destined to reduce the vote for General Taylor by 15,000 to 20,000 votes. They assert that Goebel has perfected plans to throw Louisville into a 'tolt' on election day by having the policemen and firemen raid the polling places, as they did on May 12, the occasion of the Democratic primary.

It is contended that by this move Goebel will be able to have the vote of the Louisville Congressional District thrown out altogether, and that the same plan is to be carried out in the Covington district.

There is little doubt of Goebel's ability to raid the polls, if he deems it advisable.

A CABINET COUNCIL.

Expansion and Other Important Questions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Cabinet meeting today lasted two hours, much of the time being spent in reading and discussing the preliminary report of the Philippine Commission. The report was considered very satisfactory, and received the full approval of the Cabinet.

There was some incidental discussion of the status of our insular possessions in relation to a postal union. Postmaster General Smith will investigate the subject and report at some future meeting.

A particular point under discussion was that involving the right under the law of our soldiers in the Philippines to send through the mails to friends in this country souvenirs of little or no commercial value. Under a strict construction of the law, articles of any commercial value, except books, are prohibited from being sent through the mails.

The report coming from Canada to the effect that Sir Louis Davies, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, who recently returned from England, was treated with scant courtesy by the customs officials at New York, was mentioned. The President sincerely regrets that Sir Louis was put to any inconvenience or suffered annoyance at the hands of customs inspectors, and it is probable that the regrets of this Government will be forwarded to him.

NEW HONOLULU STEAMERS.

The Prospects of the Portland-Manila Company.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 4.—The Colgrave-Finlay Company, projectors of the Portland-Philippines, British-India Steamship Company, which will run monthly steamers to Manila via Honolulu, announced the arrival in Portland of a 4,000-ton steamer about December 1st. In a letter the managing member of the company says:

"About the 25th of this month our steamer Tetaros, with a carrying capacity of 4,000 tons, will sail from Singapore for Manila, from which port she will clear for Portland direct, reaching there about December 1. The Tetaros will be followed in thirty days by the Armenian, and thereafter regular monthly service will be maintained, unless the trade requires more vessels, which we are prepared to supply. On the return trip we touch at Honolulu, and will accept freight or passengers for that port."

OTHER NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Miscellaneous Pickings from Exchanges.

The first snow of the season at Chicago fell November 3d.

The Vanderbilt system of railroads is to be more closely unified.

An anti-trust baking powder company is being formed in Chicago.

Vice President Hobart is growing weaker and is not expected to live.

Lady Randolph Churchill is going to South Africa to care for the wounded.

Admiral Dewey says the bottom has dropped out of the Tagal insurrection.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company is to be reorganized.

E. L. Godkin has retired from the editorship of the New York Evening Post.

The Dewey-Hazen wedding will take place at the residence of Mrs. Hazen's mother.

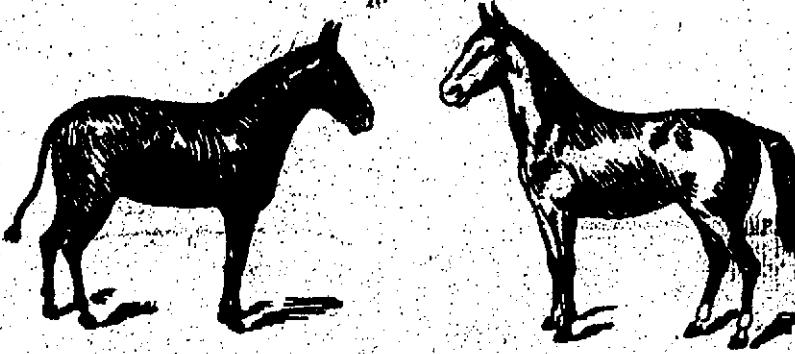
USED BY BRITISH SOLDIERS IN AFRICA.

Capt. C. G. Dennison is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallikha. Under date of November 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

COMMENT OF THE TIMES.

The London Times says that "nothing is likely to stop the desultory fighting in the Philippines but a positive declaration on the part of the United States of its intention to carry the task it has commenced to a definite and satisfactory conclusion." Comparing America's position in the Philippines with that of Great Britain in South Africa the Times says: "Every year must increase America's point of contact with other nations and her share in the control of the destinies of the

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HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,

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FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,

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GERMAN CHINA,

ENGLISH CHINA,

FIGURES,

BRONZES,

ORNAMENTS,

JARDINIERS,

LAMPS,

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cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Disease.

Cures Gout and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.

MORE TRANSPORTS

The Siam is a Typhoon-To Be Reconstructed.

OLYMPIA AND PENNSYLVANIA

Exciting Experiences at Sea—Destruction of Animals and Loss of Cargo.

The United States army transport Siam, twenty-seven days out from Manila, arrived in port yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. She made poor headway on her return trip, as heavy head winds were encountered throughout the voyage. A cargo of horses and mules will be taken on her, and the return trip made as soon as the boat can be refitted. It is necessary that radical changes be made in the construction of the stalls to insure safety to the animals during rough weather. As originally fitted up the Siam was doubtless intended for fair weather, and these defects were glaringly apparent during both the storms which the vessel experienced on her first trip to Manila. The animals were thrown from their stalls at the least roll, and oftentimes the falling of one animal caused an entire line of animals to be taken off their feet. Colonel Rubien will spare no effort to make the Siam's second trip as successful as the first one was a failure, and stalls will be so constructed that should an animal fall it will be held in its own compartment.

Captain Valentin brought a crew of Filipino firemen, as an experiment, and the "brown men" have proven splendid workers. The original firing crew was a mixed one, and serious trouble with them was averted only by prompt action on the part of Captain O'Neill, the quartermaster, who threatened to tie them up by the thumbs.

On the return trip Captain Valentin intends to reach Manila by the San Bernardino Straits, south of Luzon, instead of taking the usual course of the north side where severe storms are liable to arise, such as the Siam experienced on October 1st. The former captain of the ship would have taken the south passage had any charts been obtainable in Honolulu. The ship's officers state that the typhoon which killed nearly every animal on board, was the severest they had encountered in thirty years' experience. The struggle for supremacy was a terrific one, for fifty hours, but the ship rode the storm safely by sacrificing the cargo. General Orla was dismayed when the news of the disaster was brought to him, and keen anxiety was expressed for the safety of the Tacoma, which, however, arrived safely ten days later.

One of the horses killed belonged to "Fighting Joe" Wheeler; it was a pet charger of his, the gift of the citizens of his State. When the typhoon abated, "Wheeler," as the horse was nicknamed, was found almost in the passageway of the cabin saloon, his neck broken. Miss Annie Wheeler's horse was also amongst the private horses killed. The only mule which was landed, without scratch or injury, at Manila was a little Spanish pack-mule, which plunged headlong through an uncovered hatch into a coal-bunker thirty feet below. Two days afterward a fireman reported the animal, and an investigation was at once made. The mule was wandering about nibbling stray bits of forage and was none the worse for his experience.

Although but a 9-knot boat the Siam brought one bag of mail for Honolulu and a large number of bags for the United States. This was occasioned by the lack of steamer service from Manila to outside ports and the prospect of the Siam making mail connections at Honolulu.

Three United States army transports arrived in port yesterday morning—the Pennsylvania and Olympia from Portland, Oregon, with troops, and the Siam from Manila. The Pennsylvania and Olympia will probably be despatched today, as coal is being rushed and every effort is being made by United States Quartermaster, Colonel Rubien, to get them away by noon. The Siam will be here some time preparing to take another batch of horses to Manila.

The Pennsylvania is at Oceanic wharf, the Olympia at Pacific Mail wharf, and the Siam at Sorenson's wharf.

The soldiers from the troopships in khaki uniform were soon ashore and spent the better part of the day recreating on the parade grounds and around the suburbs.

The Pennsylvania has 1,000 men and 34 officers of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, comprising the first and second battalions, headquarters and band. The Olympia brings the third battalion, consisting of 599 men and 16 officers, and two companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry.

The officers on board the Pennsylvania are: Colonel Bullard, commanding officer; Major Duncan, Scott and Wales; Captain Winston, Taylor, Hinman, Gaird, Hardman, McNamee, Cangrey, Kregar, Thorburn, Burt, Baker; Lieutenants Trent, Courtney, Boyer, Pettie, Apple, Cobb, Cromwell, Bowdile, Stevens, Waugh, Pasco, Kinzie, White, William, Dillon, Merlin, Vickers and Frank; Lieutenant Laubach is transport quartermaster.

The ship's officers are: Captain Broomhead, First Officer Stronach, Second Officer Aray, Third Officer Swenson, Fourth Officer Rees, Engineer McDonald, Steward Blacklock and Dr. C. W. Green.

The military officers on the Olympia are: Major Parker, Captains Willis, Woorick, Richardson, Greene, Long, Surgeon Norman, Lieutenants Maloney, Walsh, Edwards, Cook, Lawson, Arton, Cox, Smith and Surgeon Benson; Lieutenant Covell is quartermaster of the transport.

The ship's officers are: Captain Trow-

bridge, First Officer Groves, Second Officer Hardgraves, Third Officer Bayte, Fourth Officer Daniels, Engineer O. Daniel, Purser Minjies, Surgeon Thompson and Steward Hayburn.

Captain Reich, who was here in command of the Siam from San Francisco on her way to Manila in September, has resigned and returned to Austria. The officers of the Siam are: Captain Antonio Valentin, First Officer Kigga, Second Officer Stepanovich, Dr. Lyman Bishop, United States veterinary surgeon; and Albert P. Taylor, who returns to Honolulu, having served as quartermaster's clerk during the voyage to Manila and return.

There is a fine band on board the Pennsylvania, and, while docking this morning, it made the waterfront ring with "A Hot Time in the Old Town." During the landing of the soldiers the gangplank broke under the heavy strain of a big lot of men and dropped to the wharf, fortunately injuring no one. The Pennsylvania brought Portland and Astoria papers of November 4 and 5, having sailed in company with the Olympia from Astoria early on the morning of the 5th inst.

The Olympia was recently chartered from the Northern Pacific Company and has been running between Tacoma and China. She was formerly in the South African trade and flies the British flag.

The Siam is an Austrian steamer

and is chartered for six months by the United States Government through a San Francisco shipping house.

A SOLDIER SHOT

Sergeant Jones of the 25th Infantry the Victim.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

Pauahi Street the Scene—Guardian McCullum Fired the Shot in the Line of Duty

Pauahi street was the scene of a serious shooting affray at about 9 o'clock last night, and as a result Sergeant Jones (colored) of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, en route to Manila by the transport Pennsylvania, is lying at the hospital with a hole through his body.

Jones, who was under the influence of liquor at the time, was seen by a provost guardman to leave a house in the locality of Pauahi and Smith streets flourishing a 44-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, which was tied to his wrist by a strap. The man was courting trouble and he got it, for the guardman—James E. McCullum, although only about 21 years of age, is a stickler for duty, and Jones' action required prompt measures. Bringing his rifle to "ready," McCullum ordered Jones to throw up his hands. The drunken man responded with vile language and the order was repeated twice without compliance. McCullum then fired, the bullet striking the drunken sergeant's right breast just below the collarbone passing clean through the body and out again below the shoulder-blade. Jones continued to flourish his weapon for a minute after having been shot and then, with a curse, threw it down and walked away from the guard for quite a distance before he fell to the ground. For five minutes he did not appear to realize the fact that he was wounded and then remarked: "Boys, I can't walk any further. I'm shot." The report of the Krag Jorgensen quickly attracted a crowd, among them being Captain Parker Jr., who telephoned for the patrol wagon after having placed young McCullum under arrest. Jones was conveyed to Dr. Cooper's office and after his wounds had been examined and dressed he was sent out to the military hospital. Although serious, the wound is not necessarily fatal, and at an early hour this morning Jones was resting comfortably.

Young McCullum was taken to the police station and held there for about an hour, pending the result of an investigation by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth and the Captain of his company, which ended in the prisoner's release and his return to the ship.

Throughout last evening and up to 10 o'clock squads of armed men were posted near every saloon and whenever the men were likely to congregate, under strict orders to stop any disturbance, and as a consequence, most of the men behaved in an exemplary manner.

At 10 o'clock provosts guards were patrolling the streets and every straggler found, was taken in hand.

NOT A SURPRISE.

It will not be a surprise to any who are at all familiar with the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, to know that people everywhere take pleasure in relating their experience in the use of that splendid medicine and in telling of the benefit they have received from it. Of bad colds it has cured, of threatened attacks of pneumonia, it has averted and of the children it has saved from attacks of croup and whooping cough. It is a grand, good medicine. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH — EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 17, 1899.

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With this issue of the Advertiser, the present editor of it retires, and his place hereafter will be occupied by another. The Advertiser is always "in commission" as the navy men say, though commanders and pilots change.

The new editor is cordially welcomed and the readers of this journal may be assured of his desire and capacity to instruct and please them.

Speaking to him in a stage whisper the retiring editor ventures to say that the average intelligence of this little community is higher than that of any community with the same number of white citizens to be found on the Mainland. Distance from the American continent; isolation; infrequent mail service in past years; the absence of the quivering pulsations of modern American life throbbing through the brain; the woeful lack of diversified industries which are the best proofs of the genuine American spirit; the daily living for many years in the shadow of a unique, and anomalous political life in which the Polynesian dominated in numbers, but was supported on a scaffolding of alien intelligence and influence; and lastly the entire dependence of the Islands for prosperity upon the proverbially uncertain legislation of Congress; all of these events have served to force the life of the community into conservative channels and have partially severed its intelligence from progressive action, excepting in the matter of public education.

The incoming editor assumes the serious task of commenting upon affairs at the time of a radical and final absorption of an independent sovereignty, with an extraordinary mixture of races, by the Greater America.

The innumerable and perplexing problems forcing themselves to the front will, in a large measure, not be settled by any local influence. The supreme national power at Washington will dispose of these in its own way, and in accordance with national ideas. But there will remain local and municipal questions, involving the supply of labor, the introduction of diversified industries, the improvement of the educational system and the administration of local laws, which will deeply concern the comfort of the members of the community. In these the incoming editor will find ample opportunity to inform and aid his readers, provided he regards the philosopher Emerson's aphorism, "The truth is too simple for us; we do not like those who unmask our illusions." He will, therefore, find it politic to avoid the broadest truth. He is, indeed, the happy editor who correctly practices the maxim, "That he who leads men must in a measure follow them." For to follow only is to confirm popular errors and mistakes, while ceasing to follow, even in search of a larger truth, is to lessen the present influence.

The anomalous position of the editor and of the preacher also is, that while they find individuals thoughtful and dissatisfied with existing affairs, everywhere they find the community serene, contented and above instruction. Disraeli said, "There is no education like adversity," which is a paraphrase of the maxim that "Sweet are the uses of adversity." It is somewhat discouraging to the preacher or editor or teacher that Calamity is their great superior as an instructor, but that if they should publicly invoke his aid, the people would lynch them on a branch of the monkey-pod tree. Goethe said, "Who so serves the public is a poor creature, he worries himself and no one is grateful to him for his services."

But to the editor and to all sincere instructors there come occasionally many words from many men, and the sweetest words from womanly women which are the all-sufficient compensation for efforts which are made to improve the common weal.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What then will be the future of Hawaii? What the outcome of the geographical position, of the mixture of the numerical dominance of the Portuguese over the Anglo-Saxon, of the dominance numerically of the America's lately-acquired possessions Asiatics over all? What will be the effect on Hawaii of the abandonment of the use of coal, and the substitution of electricity, so that calling and coaling stations will not be necessary? Will the exigencies of trade ever make this port a manufacturing centre, or make it a common exchange for the commodities of the Pacific? What will be the social life? Which race or mixture of races will finally dominate society in this isolated spot? Will what we call Americanism absorb the alien elements, or will the alien ele-

ments absorb the American? Will there finally rise here a composite people of Latins, Asiatics, and Teutons, intelligent, active, educated under our admirable school system, and equipped with knowledge and training to finally possess all of our commerce and industries?

The political institutions will assuredly be fixed and maintained by the Federal Government. They will not change, though the majority of the people will not understand them, and a century may pass before the Americanization is completed.

There are two distinct views of the evolution of Hawaii. One is that under the pressure of Federal laws the labor system will gradually change, and American and European laborers will supplant the Asiatics. This view is enforced by the fact that the Asiatics are not disposed to bring their families to their Islands, and their residence is largely temporary. With their withdrawal, the European under superior inducements will immigrate.

The other view is that the Asiatics will remain, and increase, through immigration, and the birth of children. This view favors the belief that Hawaii will become finally the Asiatic outpost of the United States, just as Hongkong is the Asiatic outpost of the British, and that finally here, as in Hongkong, there will reside an intelligent, well educated and wealthy class of Asiatics, who will gradually absorb all of the industries, including that of sugar production, just as the Chinese have taken from the British merchants, the tea and silk trade of Hongkong and Singapore, and have absorbed the mining of tin in the Banca straits, and are now competing with the British in Shanghai, in the manufacturing of cotton goods. This view also holds that the practical exclusion of the small industries here, owing to the dominance of the sugar industry, discourages European immigration. Just as the cotton mills of New England have discouraged the growth of an American population, by importing the French-Canadians who have lowered and fixed the price of wages.

Whichever view is correct is of little consequence to the nation. A hundred thousand Asiatics in these Islands will not affect the nation's destiny. If every American now residing on these Islands disappeared today, the soil would remain American, and whoever resided here would come within the sphere of American influence and of American laws.

Moreover, the policy of Expansion is in direct opposition to the policy of Asiatic exclusion. America cannot expand and exclude at the same moment. If she takes she must give, as Great Britain gives and takes. Expansion, in its last analysis, means universal and unobstructed free trade and the right of free emigration and immigration. America in searching an outlet for her products will, in the course of time, swing into line with Great Britain, and find her advantage in the promotion of a reciprocal commerce. Hawaii as the outpost in the Pacific, will quickly feel these movements directed by the national policy. She no longer shapes her own future. What will it be?

TO BEGIN WITH

The change of editorship in this paper does not imply a reversal of the local policy which has made the Advertiser acceptable in years past to the moral, thoughtful and responsible people of Hawaii. Ownership remains the same and the conservative traditions of the paper as they have come down through men like H. M. Whitney, Henry Castle and W. N. Armstrong will be respected. The undersigned, though identified with Honolulu journalism at a time when recurring national crises embittered party spirit and put newspapers as well as people in a combative mood, believes the time to have long since come for good will and helpfulness in the upbuilding of these Islands. He has no other desire than to help in this attractive work and meanwhile, as chances offer, to increase the value and if possible the popularity of the Advertiser, as a journal of the day. From time to time the public will see that an effort is being made to add to the interest, variety and scope of the news columns. Of course it is not practicable to make a metropolitan paper in Honolulu; at least not yet. But the Advertiser will still keep even pace with the growth of the city and of Hawaii's great interests and will do its best to hold the Portugeze over the Anglo-Saxon, the van of all the newspapers of the dominance numerically of the America's lately-acquired possessions Asiatics over all?

What will be the It is now perhaps, the largest oldest effect on Hawaii of the abandonment of the use of coal, and the substitution of new American empire and as such it will be American in all that the term has honorable come to mean in the lexicon of patriotic men. Further than this the incoming editor makes no promises. The paper must speak for itself.

WALTER G. SMITH

Aguinaldo with his main army, is said to be resting on his arms. His legs are probably tired

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA

The report, not yet fully authenticated, that the German interests in Samoa have been exchanged for certain British interests in Micronesia follows the rumor of an attempt to dissolve the three-headed partnership in Samoa by mutual consent. If true the story may be said to prepare the way for another, touching a British offer to the United States for the remaining third. Luckily Great Britain has something to offer which might attract the American eye. Bermuda would be a fair trade though it is likely that the British Government would prefer to cede Jamaica, an island which has ceased to be a source of strength and profit to Her Majesty's empire and become an uncertain and troublesome asset. There is no mistaking the fact that Jamaica, in American hands, would, by virtue of reciprocity or the free trade which inheres with the Territorial relation, becomes as rich and prosperous as it was a hundred and more years ago. Then, in per capita wealth, Jamaica was what Hawaii is now, a "Jamaican fortune" being the favorite English synonym for individual opulence. As is well known the fertile West Indian Island wants to come into the American system so as to revive its sugar industry, and there are many American statesmen who had rather give Pagapago to Great Britain than to let that power keep a post of the first strategic importance near Cuba, Porto Rico and Key West. The retention of Samoa in part or whole has not aroused much interest on the mainland since the annexation of Hawaii. The place counts for little there, save perhaps in the Pacific Coast States, while the primacy of the West Indies signifies a great deal.

THE HAWAIIAN BOOM.

People who have come here from the Coast expecting to find Honolulu and Hawaii in the throes of such a boom as the one that afflicted Southern California in 1886-87 are agreeably disappointed. The Southern California excitement was a speculation in dreams and futures while that of Honolulu is largely an investment in value that either exist or are sure to come of current and stable activities and plans in business. When Los Angeles and San Diego took their upward turn they had but a precarious income and their land was described as the kind upon which nothing could be raised but the price. The fling as to the unproductiveness of the soil was unjust but it described a current opinion which the prevailing methods of farming and fruit-growing did not tend to remove. Undoubtedly the boom had no good excuse and in the opinion of many well-informed men the urban development of Southern California is now out of all proportion to the resources of the section in agriculture and commerce.

But no one can truthfully say the same of the boom in Honolulu. The upward movement in business and in the values of real estate here, though sudden and startling, is a thing which would have come to pass gradually, as a healthful growth, if politics had given it a chance. In a phrase natural development was impeded by doubts as to the tenure of the government. Now that the doubts have passed away we are getting the results of natural development all at once. What boom we have—and it is certainly a remarkable one—rests on products we sell to the consuming world and upon the assurance that good government will protect the rights of real and personal property. Such a boom should last until Hawaii reaches the full measure of its commercial opportunity and though the overdoing of stock speculation may now and then cause panics, any such subsidence in real values as Southern California experienced as out of the question at least while sugar can find a remunerative sale. And considering that the United States must import sugar for many years to come on the basis of its present consumption—saying nothing of the steady increase of the consuming population—we feel justified in thinking that the present good times will abide indefinitely.

THE LOCAL WATER QUESTION

A water shortage in Honolulu, such as is now threatened, ought to be a very rare occurrence. The average rainfall of this city is, in its driest district, about the same as that of San Francisco and is double that of San Diego, yet both the California cities get along very well through a prolonged dry season, lasting in the case of San Diego for seven months. Sometimes they feel a slight pressure of drought but that is only when, after a season of limited rainfall, their reservoirs are heavily drawn upon for orchard and truck farm irrigation. In Honolulu the city reservoirs do not supply the surrounding agricultural country. They have only the city or a part of it to care for and a city that which has an average annual rainfall on the seashore of 27.58 inches and a maximum record of 49.82 inches. At the minimum rate of 12.46 inches there ought to be plenty of drinking and

drinking water, inasmuch as San Diego, after allowing the orchardists to draw supplies from its distributing plants, finds that the water stored up from an annual precipitation of 12 to 14 inches is all sufficient. But San Diego has big reservoirs and Honolulu little ones.

That indicates our trouble. Rain enough falls but we do not get the full benefit of it. The reservoirs up the Nuuanu valley are too small and too shallow to hold enough water to tide over a period of slightly diminished rainfall. They do not lack, the year around, for rain, as in the valley an annual precipitation of 80 inches and more has been known; but sometimes the rain holds off awhile and then the Nuuanu supply runs down alarmingly. Were the present reservoirs made larger and deeper and new ones built on the Government reservation, a water shortage would become a thing unknown.

Unless it is proposed to depend more and more on artesian wells and eventually to rely on them altogether, we think the Government ought, when practicable, to take up the question of impounding dams and settle the water question for good and all. The need of larger water resources is increasing with the growth of Honolulu's population and the money to meet it is in the Treasury waiting upon lawful appropriation. If a part of the surplus is to go into public works why not reservoirs? Nothing in the line of public improvement could be more desirable, however attractive other projects may appear.

THE COMING AUTOMOBILE.

Automobile carriages, though common enough in New York and other Atlantic coast cities are slow of introduction in the West. There are a few of these self-propelling vehicles in California, Oregon and Washington and at least one in Honolulu, though in no place West of the Rocky mountains do they figure much commercially. Some months ago a company was formed to operate automobile cabs and trucks in San Francisco and Los Angeles and great promises were made. It was said that, by the present time, trucks carrying a ton weight each would be giving an up-and-down-hill service in San Francisco at the uniform speed of ten miles an hour and that cabs would be playing the mischief with the receipts of the cable and trolley cars. But the hopes thus raised have not been realized. Various excuses are given, notably the excessive demand in the East and the great expense of the machine. No doubt automobiles are too costly though the original prices have been reduced. When the machines grow cheaper the West and these Islands will see a great many of them.

Cheapness and improved models are bound to come. The earlier bicycles cost \$150, yet a better wheel can now be had for \$40. When breech-loading shot guns were invented the kind that now sells for \$50 cost \$300. The price of sewing machines and parlor organs, not to mention many other utilities, has been similarly affected by progressive invention and a wider demand. So it is fair to infer that, sooner or later, the automobile will be well within reach of any man who can now afford a horse and carriage and that it will in some degree retard investment in other means of municipal public transit. A generation hence the self-propelling vehicle may monopolize the carrying trade of the streets.

Honolulu, Hilo and Hawaii generally, though by no means averse to electric railroads and the like, will be among the first of all Western communities to welcome the perfected and cheapened automobile and to make a generous use of it. Owing to extensive dooryards Honolulu is a city of magnificent distances, a fact which accounts, along with the disreputable trolley-car system, for our numerous and busy hawks. These distances will never be lessened. On the contrary, as the city grows into a mid-ocean Hongkong, they will be doubled and trebled and by that token rapid transit to and from every street corner will have to come. That will be the chance of the automobile to meet a crying public want and we cannot doubt that it will not only meet it then but anticipate it for many years. We are sure to have private automobiles enough when the demand of the trans-Mississippi region begins to be supplied and in time may manufacture them. And after the private motor carriage the public one must quickly follow.

THE DANGER OF IRRIGATION

The proper use of water in irrigating the cane lands may soon become a vital question in these Islands. The Department of Agriculture in Washington through its numerous and efficient correspondents is informed that irrigation may produce large crops, but ruin the land. Ignorant farmers and ranchmen, in California and elsewhere have failed to study the soil and the effect of water upon it. But they are now discovering as a mat-

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Headaches—Face and Neck Covered with Bells—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. BROOKINS, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the Best—in fact the One True Blood-Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1. six for 32.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ter of fact that the valuable miners' constituents of the soil are leached out and entirely removed by excessive irrigation. This subject is now so forcibly pressed upon the Department of Agriculture that it is taking steps to investigate what the effect of excessive irrigation is.

It has selected Dr. Maxwell to make this investigation. This selection is fortunate because the investigations will be made here, and on our own soil. The plantations will have the immediate benefit of them.

The conclusions reached at the present time at the Experimental station, as presented in the report upon the experiments is startling. If the quantity of water for irrigation may be reduced seventy-five per cent, as the experiments tend to show, and on the other hand an excessive use of water leaches off the valuable mineral elements of the soil, it is evident enough that we are in no position to boast of our knowledge about cane cultivation. We may be far in advance of sugar planters elsewhere, but if our plantations are not conducted so as to make them permanently profitable, we are making no real progress.

The temper of our planters is, however, to avail themselves of all the knowledge on the subject which scientific study can give, and ought to keep themselves in advance of the world's best knowledge on the subject.

It is a pleasure to note that the public debt of the United States was cut down in October, in the neat sum of \$2,766,199. Seeing that the country is running a costly war this showing of retrenchment is quite beyond ordinary anticipations. As a card for prosperity the Republican leaders may be trusted to make the most of it.

The South African cable has been carrying an unusual weight of woe but the chances are that its "break" occurred in the London War Office. The strong hand of the censor is at work there in the way made familiar at Washington in Spanish war times. It can "break" a cable on occasion as easily as it can turn down a correspondent.

Harper's Weekly has changed front on the issue of expansion and even goes so far as to criticise the views of its former editor Carl Schurz. The new departure is due to the Doubleday-McClure management, the rugged Americanism of which is one of the best titles to popularity which the old Weekly now enjoys. Mr. Caspar Whitney whose excellent work on Hawaiian America was lately reviewed on this page probably had a hand in making the change.

Hawaiian imports for October make rather impressive totals. From the United States we took products valued at \$1,121,333.92 and from all other countries \$265,705.79. The total for ten months of the current year is \$15,654,417.31 as against \$8,959,928.50 for the same period of 1898. The increase is \$6,094,488.81, the vastly larger part of which, being to the advantage of the United States, ought to reconcile the veriest mugwump to the philosophy of expansion and new markets.

Despite the building boom the scarcity of rentable houses in Honolulu is remarked by every visitor. There would be a much larger permanent population here if every applicant for a dwelling house could get one within a reasonable time. Fortunately there is plenty of room in the inhabited suburbs for more cottages and all that is wanting is the enterprise and faith in the future which is needed to put the structures up. A good many land-owners and capitalists fear that building may be overdone, but considering that the complete annexation of the Philippines, the cable project and the isthmus canal idea will all help to sustain wall, but they think there is a crying need of diversified industries here remarkable to think that the danger point is a long way ahead.

The Samoan settlement does not leave Great Britain in with the United States after all. It is Germany that stays in the group with a preponderating influence. As that power has nothing to trade with the United States particularly wants the chances, are that the American flag will continue to wave over Pago-Pago harbor and that American influence will keep a footing throughout the islands.

"Gloria thou art! Cawdor thou shalt be!" The promise fits the case of James D. Phelan of San Francisco, whose third election to the office of Mayor has put him in the direct line of promotion to the United States Senatorship. The State Democracy will now bend its energies to get the Legislature and on account of the Burns-Grant scandals of last winter it may not have much trouble in winning.

When such men as Senator Cullom can go far astray in the discussion of Island affairs the wisdom of sending delegates to Washington to keep Congress properly informed needs no defense. General Hartwell and ex-Attorney General Smith will find plenty to do among the members of the Senate and House and they ought to be of invaluable service to the cause of good government here. One of their first efforts should be to put Senator Cullom on his guard against gold bricks.

The sugar crop of Australasia for the last financial year was the largest on record. Queensland produced 182,734 tons; New South Wales 28,000 tons; Fiji 34,000 tons for export and a total was had for New South Wales and Fiji of 226,034 tons. The consumption is estimated at 94½ pounds per capita. The surplus was chiefly shipped to the refineries of Canada and Hongkong. It is said the prospects for the coming year are as good as were those of any previous one.

The dogged fighting powers of the British always show best in adversity. That is now the case in South Africa, where, since the capture of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Gloucestershire regiment, General White's army has won some important successes. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that General White will hold out until the arrival of General Buller's corps, when the Boers will be forced to take the defensive. Almost anything is predictable of the men who are making such brilliant sorties from Ladysmith.

The elections as a whole were a distinct popular endorsement of the McKinley policy. In Ohio the McLean fight was along the lines of pro-slavery and anti-expansion, the result being that the Democracy was overwhelmed. Bryan saved his home State and that was about all, even Kentucky failing to elect his friend Goebel. Wherever national issues were at the fore the Administration was cordially sustained. Hence the Democracy will be forced to change front before 1900 and it will probably do its best to persuade Dewey to lead the movement. Bryan appears to be a negligible quantity for good and all.

The war in the Philippines presents a sharp contrast to the one in South Africa. In the latter the opposing forces mass and fight and decisive battles are had; in the former all the massing is done by the Americans while the enemy scatters into guerrilla squads and harkases the movements of General Orls' men without giving the latter a chance to capture or kill many of them at a time. It is doubtful if the Tagals appear anywhere a thousand strong. These tactics are characteristically Spanish and they are most difficult to deal

THE CASTLE PLACE

Set Aside for the Homeless Children.

OF THE FOREIGN POPULATION

A Kindergarten Memorial to Henry Castle and His Little Daughter Dorothy.

It has been known for some time, in a general way, that preparations were taking place for the purpose of dedicating the old Castle homestead, on King street, to charitable uses. For private reasons the Castle family have in the past declined to give out details relating to the matter, but have now kindly furnished the Advertiser with a brief outline of their purpose and plans. The property that is now set aside to carry on a branch of the mission work begun years ago has an interesting history of which the following are a few of the leading facts succinctly stated:

The house was built early in the thirties, by the Rev. E. W. Clark, the father of Mrs. O. H. Gulick and of Mrs. Luther Severance of Hilo. The missionaries moved from station to station in the early times and, as a result, Rev. Mr. Clark removed to another station. Mr. S. N. Castle was appointed to occupy the property. At that time Mr. Castle was the financial agent of the American Board and resided in Honolulu all his life. In later years when the homes of the missionaries in the Islands were turned over to them in fee simple, the Kawahao residence fell to Mr. Castle, where he resided from the year 1827 to the time of his death in 1894—in all fifty-seven years. Mrs. Mary Castle, his widow, came to this house upon her arrival in 1842. Here it was where she and her husband celebrated their golden wedding in 1852. The homestead has been the birth place of all the members of the Castle family.

After the death of Mr. Castle the question of a change of residence first came up for consideration and with it came the question of the disposal of the old homestead. Mrs. Castle and her children felt they wanted the homestead to go on with its missionary work as in years past. As the different needs of the community were being considered, appeals came in from time to time which showed the growing necessities for a home for the homeless children of the foreign population. After consideration of these appeals it was finally decided that when the time came to give up the family residence it should be devoted for a home for those children made eligible for it.

The residence is a large and commodious one and is particularly adapted for such a purpose. The main house contains nine sleeping rooms on the second and third floors and several commodious living rooms on the first floor. These latter can easily be adapted for bedrooms, if required. Mrs. Castle proposes to turn over the house, rent free, to the Children's Aid Association, or some other organization that will carry on the work, if the former association is not prepared to do so. The eastern one-story wing of the building Mrs. Castle reserves for her own uses. After the family moved to Manoa Valley in last March the building was put in thorough repair, new kitchen, lavatories and laundry being added, and every comfort and convenience considered in making the premises ready for its new use. Mrs. Castle hopes that every thing will be finished and the home ready for occupation by the first of the coming year.

It has been the desire of Mrs. Castle and the family that some fitting memorial should be established for the youngest son, the late Mr. Henry Castle, and his little daughter Dorothy, who were lost on the steamship Elbe early in 1886. Nothing seemed so appropriate as some provision for the education of the youth of his country. The age of his little daughter Dorothy (four and a half years) and his own deep interest in the Kindergartens, which had just then been established in Honolulu, made the choice for the memorial an easy one. In carrying out this purpose and the wishes of the family, Mrs. Castle has just erected a commodious Kindergarten building upon the eastern part of the premises. This school was formally opened on the 13th of the present month, with an attendance of thirty-five little ones, of all nationalities, from the neighboring district. The director, Miss Florence La Victoire, has been making special preparation, during the past year, for her work here, in Dr. John Dewey's school, which is connected with the University of Chicago.

Increased Imports.

The report of Collector of Customs Stackable shows that the imports for the ten months ending October 31st

amounted to \$15,054,417.31 as against \$8,969,928.50 for the corresponding period of last year. The increase is \$6,094,488.81. For October the total of dutiable imports received at Honolulu was \$27,551.01; bonded, \$20,709.31; free by treaty, \$572,389.31; free by civil code, \$257,286.02, a total of \$1,127,945.87. Hilo reported \$150,693.24; Kahului \$88,637.14; Mahukona, \$14,856.11; Palaau, \$4,812.25. The total for the islands was \$1,387,044.71. Of dutiable articles received at Honolulu \$77,499.32 came from the United States and \$200,051.09 from all other countries; bonded, American \$6,728.58, foreign \$13,981.05; free by treaty, American \$572,389.31; foreign, nothing; free by civil code, American, \$205,622.37, foreign, \$51,673.65. Other Island ports made no foreign importations.

DEWEY'S WEDDING

It Was to Have Occurred Last Week.

A License Was Taken Out and a Roman Catholic Dispensation Secured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Admiral Dewey accompanied Mrs. Mildred Hazen, to whom he is engaged to be married, on a shopping tour today. While walking on Fifth avenue the Admiral saw a little boy in charge of a nurse with an Admiral's flag in his hands.

"Hello," said the Admiral, "I cannot pass that flag." He shook the little fellow by the hand and chatted with him for a few moments.

The Admiral and Mrs. Hazen walked to the Dewey arch. Here the Admiral pointed out the figures to Mrs. Hazen and explained their significance. The Admiral was recognized and a crowd collected. He was saluted by a number of persons and bowed pleasantly in return to their salutations. Admiral Dewey was asked by a reporter when he would return to Washington.

"I have no plans," replied the Admiral. "I shall return to the hotel this evening."

THE LICENSE ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Admiral Dewey will in all probability be married tomorrow. His marriage license was issued today. Several other pertinent circumstances led to the belief that the interesting ceremony would take place this evening, but from relatives of Mrs. McLean it has been learned tonight that the wedding will take place within the next twelve hours. It is likely that it will be a quiet affair and will be performed by Archbishop Keane of the Catholic University, if he reaches Washington in time; if not, by the Rev. James Mackin, in pastor of St. Paul's Church, which Mrs. Hazen attends.

The Admiral attended to the civil part of the preparations, but it devolved upon Mrs. Hazen to arrange the details of the religious ceremony. A dispensation is necessary for a Roman Catholic to wed a non-Catholic, and it requires some little time to obtain this indulgence. This morning at 7 o'clock Mrs. Hazen appeared at mass at St. Paul's. She received the sacrament and after the service asked an audience with the pastor, the Rev. James F. Mackin. This conference lasted but a few moments. Shortly after breakfast Father Mackin, accompanied by the assistant pastor, Father Foley, left Washington for Baltimore. No one around the church knew the nature of their business. They arrived home at 8 o'clock. Father Mackin had with him the coveted dispensation, and it was a day's labor to get it ready. This document is written in Latin, setting forth that for good and sufficient reasons Mildred McLean Hazen, a member of the Catholic faith, is allowed to be united in the bonds of holy matrimony with George Dewey, a non-believer in the faith.

LEONIDS WERE SHY

Watchers for the Star Show Got Nothing for their Trouble.

The search for leonids was not much of a success Wednesday night, few if any being seen. Mr. Davey had his photographic apparatus ready but the starry shower did not materialize. Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, who is a persistent watcher for leonids and other celestial phenomena, got out of bed at 1:30 a.m., and saw nothing more interesting than the moon. He was up again at intervals until 5 o'clock with no better result. Talking of the matter yesterday he said that very likely the leonids fell during daylight here but had been observed on the Pacific coast of Asia and other localities where darkness came on at the right time. The shower, he remarked, was predicted for Washington on November 15th. Professor Curtis recalled a display of Andromedae which took place in November, 1891, and which was clearly visible from Honolulu and said that, brilliant as the fiery shower was, it did not compare with the exhibition that was probably given by the leonids in China and Japan.

The landing stage of the Waialae railroad ferry-boat, on the left bank of the Scheidt river, broke in two recently, on the arrival of the first train, which was crowded. It is now known that thirty-five were drowned, and no fewer than fifty others injured.

IS OUT OF SAMOA

England Sells Her Island Holdings to Germany

The Trade is, However, Subject to the Ratification of the United States Government.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—It was officially announced this morning that an agreement, subject to the approval of the United States, had been arrived at between Great Britain and Germany, by virtue of which the Samoa act is repealed and the Islands of Upolu, Savaii, and the small adjacent islands fall to Germany as free property, and the island of Tutuila and the subsidiary Islands go to the United States. Great Britain, it is added, renounces any claim to the Samoan Islands, and Germany in return renounces any claim to the Tonga Islands and to Savage Island in favor of Great Britain, and also cedes Choiseul and San Isabel, the two easterly islands of the Solomon group, with their insular surroundings, to Great Britain. The consular representatives of the two powers in Samoa and the Tonga Islands are to be withdrawn for the present and German subjects are to have the same rights as the British subjects in regard to the free and unimpeded enlistment of native laborers in the whole of the Solomon group in the possession of Great Britain, including Choiseul and San Isabel.

Constitution alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver trouble. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

AYER'S
Sapsapilla

Two bottles made a difference in my health that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constitution alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver trouble. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The S. S. Leelanaw brought two boy stowaways.

L. A. Thurston is making a business trip to Maui.

The McCully property on King street has been sold to a local syndicate. The land has an area of about 140 acres.

C. J. Day will lead the Week of Prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. at 6:15 p. m. this day. Topic, Responsibility.

Miss Minnie Berleman of Kilauea was united in marriage with Mr. J. W. Hall of Honolulu by Father Sylvester on Monday evening at the residence of August Dreher on Beretania street.

Former United States Minister Rollin M. Daggett is now on the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle as a literary contributor. He expects within a year to return to the Islands for a visit.

H. M. Ayres, editor, was fined \$10 and costs by Judge Wilcox yesterday for running a lottery game. He pleaded ignorance of the law as an excuse for publishing a missing-word competition.

D. Barwald, post exchange manager with the Thirty-ninth Infantry, is a cousin of Jake Barwald, foreman of the Gazette printing department, as well as a prominent Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias.

Consul General Hayward expects to return from Hongkong about November 25. Mr. Hayward made a flying trip to Manila in October and made several visits to posts of the army accompanied by Government officials.

While working at the Day building on Beretania street yesterday morning a carpenter named Ball fell from a scaffolding to the ground and sustained a fractured leg besides minor injuries. He was conveyed to the Queen's Hospital.

At the election of officers of Company B, N.G.H., held at the drillshed last night Lieutenant Cottrell was chosen as captain and Lieutenant Winant as first lieutenant. The promotions are most popular with the members of the company.

A consignment of eight cases of limes, recently landed from Samoa by the Alameda, will probably be destroyed, in view of the order prohibiting the importation of fruits from that group on account of the presence there of a fruit pest.

Hon. W. N. Armstrong, late editor of the Advertiser, will leave for the Coast on the 28th by the steamer Australia. He will go to New York and Washington. While he is not unlikely to return to Hawaii sometime in the future he has no present plans of that kind.

Session Sales—Morning Session—Twelve Pioneer, \$235; 8 Hawaiian Sugar Company, \$220; 99 Waialae, paid up, \$187.50; 100 Kihel, \$10.25.

Afternoon Session—Five McBryde, paid up, \$18.50; 50 Ewa, \$27.50.

Outside Sales Reported—Fifty Ewa, \$27.50.

Quotation Changes—Thirty-nine.

The transports Pennsylvania and Olympia are expected to sail early this morning.

An attempt to organize a militia company at Apia failed. A similar attempt is being made at Mapia.

The Wilder Steamship Company's new steamer Kalulani is expected to arrive in Honolulu about Christmas.

Dr. McWayne has been lying seriously ill in town for the past two weeks. He is affected with kidney trouble.

Leon M. Strauss, an attorney from San Jose, Cal., has been admitted to practice in all courts of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Royal Mausoleum was decorated yesterday by friends of the late King Kalakaua with wreaths of male, ilima, hala and carnations.

Walter J. Wilson, General Agent of the Niagara Insurance Company, arrived by the China yesterday and is staying at the Hawaiian.

The eight cases of limes which arrived here by the Alameda from Samoa last week have been thoroughly fumigated and will be allowed entry into the country.

Enquiries at the Tax Bureau reveal that collections this year show a far greater percentage than heretofore. Lists are not yet completed but so far they show a very gratifying state of affairs.

Mr. Giles Henry Gere of the Public Works Bureau was married November 9th last at Lincoln, Neb., to Miss Dena Loomis. Mr. Gere and his bride will be at home in Honolulu after December 15th.

Major George C. Potter of the Foreign Office lost a valuable greyhound yesterday by poison, probably taken while running abroad. The animal was a performing dog and was highly prized by his owner.

Gus Schuman, Fort street, has just received, ex Mauna Ala, a fine lot of carriage, buggy and dray horses. These are in first-class condition and can be seen at the paddocks, corner Queen and Alakea streets.

Dr. Auton, the noted Paris physician and expert on the treatment of leprosy, returned by the Lehua from Molokai on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Leuphoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Friday at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturday.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honouli, Paia, and Pepee.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel and Laupahoehoe.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMPHOR, aster.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price, considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Company
—LIMITED.—

TIME TABLE
S. S. KINAU,

FRIE MAN, aster.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, HAWAII.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN SAILING OF STEAMER KINAU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Leuphoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Friday at 2 p. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturday.

Passengers and freight will be taken for Makena, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Hilo, Hakalau, Honouli, Paia, and Pepee.

Passengers and PACKAGES ONLY will be taken for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaei, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honouli, Clowalua. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday morning.

S. S. LEHU, BE NEAT, aster.

MOLOKAI, MAUI, LANAI.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Makala, Maunaiki, Kalaupapa, Lahaina, Honouli, Clowalua. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday morning.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

LIVE STOCK received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

FOUNDRIES BUSY

Pressure of Plantation Work and Large Orders to Fill.

Importation of 300 Car Loads of Raw Material—Pumping, Plats and Iron Pipe.

With the opening of the sugar season comes the periodic pressure of business upon the local foundry establishments. The wave of Hawaiian industry, in fact, reaches both San Francisco and Eastern foundrymen, as is evidenced by the activity shown in their local agencies. The rapid increase and development in plantation work since annexation has, indeed, taxed the local foundries to their utmost. This increased demand for plantation machinery has caused the local plants to largely increase facilities for handling both the present and future work of the numerous plantations on the Islands; which, of course, results in the employment of a largely increased number of skilled mechanics.

Inquiry at the various Honolulu establishments and agencies shows great activity to meet the demands. The following is some of the work lately completed and finishing in the Honolulu foundries and the Rison Iron Works of San Francisco for the various plantations:

The Honolulu Iron Works, the largest and oldest foundry in Hawaii, is now shipping to the Makena Sugar Co., a fine nine roller mill, thirty-four by seventy-two inches, with engine of twenty-eight by sixty. They are also shipping to the Kekaha Sugar Co., a similar mill, forty by 60, with engine, 24 by 54 and driving complete. An eight foot vacuum pan and three of the largest sized mud presses, with a large number of water tanks are also being sent to this plantation. Honokaa plantation is also to the front with two fine three roller mills, 32 by 60, with engine complete, 22 by 42. Hamakua plantation is now receiving a 10-foot vacuum pan together with an eight-foot single effect with mixers and centrifugals; and Waiauanae is having shipped a three roller mill, 32 by 60 complete, with engine, 20 by 42 inches. Besides these there are nearly finished an eight-foot vacuum pan complete for the Waiauanae Mill Co., and a similar pan for the Pepeekeo plantation. A quantity of machinery has also lately been shipped to Kekaha. Besides the above heavy list of machinery the same firm has made and shipped this year one hundred and fifty thousand feet of large water pipe ranging from twenty to thirty inches in size.

In regard to the latter item it is estimated that a duplicate order at the present time would cost the plantation men, owing to the late advance in materials, at least \$100,000 more. Taking this and other facts into consideration the Honolulu Iron Works has lately placed in the East a heavy order for material aggregating 3000 tons. This is the largest order ever sent out from Islands for raw material and will load 300 cars in its passage overland to San Francisco. The Iron Works has made special contract with the railway company for transportation and expects that the big order will begin arriving here in January next. Owing to the large increase of trade in all directions the Iron Works is constantly increasing its capacity for turning out work rapidly and satisfactorily and is at present working between five and six hundred men, in night and day shifts, to keep even with the incoming orders.

Close to the Honolulu Iron Works comes the old reliable Rison Iron Works of San Francisco, whose agents have lately moved into their fine new offices on Nuuanu street near King. The Rison company reports that the new plant for the Honolulu Sugar Co. is progressing favorably and will be finished within the coming year. The new pumps of seven and a half million gallons capacity daily have just been started and are giving entire satisfaction, pumping, in fact, more water than can be used at the present time. The set of pumps for the same company of eleven and a half million gallons daily is stated to be nearly ready for delivery. The large pump for the American Sugar Company of Molokai is also well under way in the shops at San Francisco and will be ready for shipment within the next six months. The large set of powerful pumps for the Kihel company of Maui are well under way and a large force of men are already on the ground sinking shafts for their reception. The manner in which these pumps are being put in is a new departure in these Islands, and will undoubtedly interest those connected with plantation plants and work.

The Rison Works is also nearing completion on the pumps for the Manuau Sugar Company and expect to place them in operation by the first

of next January. The agent of the company here expresses satisfaction at the fact that all the pumps thus far furnished by the Rison Iron Works have exceeded expectations and have received much praise from those using them. In addition to pumps the company is also building a complete nine roller sugar mill for the Manuau Sugar Company which will be ready in April, 1901. The 3000 feet of twenty-four inch pipe, ball joints, for the Hawaiian Sewer Co., to be laid in the bay, is now on the ground ready to be put in.

A call on Messrs. Catton, Nell & Co. of Queen street, develops the fact that that firm is crowded with work, a large amount of which is the construction of accessories to plantation machinery, such as tanks, coolers, boilers and general repairing work. They are using full force of men which is constantly being increased and are doing considerable electric installation on different plantations and elsewhere.

IN THE COURTS

The Trial of Detogni for Murder Being Heard.

MOTION TO DISMISS DENIED

Suit Against W. C. Achi—The Kamao Assessable Stockholders—Conspiracy

Suit Contested.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The case of the Republic versus Detogni Marcello, murder in the first degree, occupied the attention of Judge Perry in the Circuit Court all day yesterday.

At about 4 o'clock the case for the prosecution closed, and Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defense, asked the court for a dismissal, on the grounds that defendant had acted in self-defense and the killing was justifiable under the circumstances, and the evidence was not sufficiently strong to warrant a trial by jury.

Judge Perry overruled the motion and the case for the defense was proceeded with.

Kauai (w) filed a complaint yesterday for trespass against W. C. Achi, in relation to certain lands at Kalihia, in which it is alleged that defendant has seized upon, has dug up, removed and otherwise injured portions of the soil thereof.

W. C. Achi has also filed an answer to the above complaint in which every allegation is denied.

Defendants by their attorney T. McCants Stewart have filed an amended answer to the amended complaint of Solomon Kauai vs. John K. Sumner and Ho Kee.

Wong Wing by his attorney T. McCants Stewart filed a motion to dismiss the appeal in action in assumpst, Wong Wing vs. Ah Tuck.

C. Lai Young, guardian of the person and property of Loaia, a minor, has filed his account in the estate.

A writ of execution was issued yesterday for \$153.59 in the case of Sabina K. Hutchinson versus Mrs. J. K. Iauka, Fanny Strauch, garnishee.

H. L. Evans, by his attorneys Paul Neumann, Geo. A. Davis and W. A. Henshall, has filed a joinder in the demurrer for a bill of relief. This is in connection with the action of certain Kamalo assessable stockholders against the promoters of the company, Frank Hustace, J. J. Egan and Frank H. Foster.

The indictment against Denny and Armstrong for conspiracy in the first degree, was presented yesterday in the Circuit Court. Attorney Creighton appears for Denny, and Attorney Hankey asks for a separate trial of his client, Armstrong. The case was continued till tomorrow.

G. W. Lincoln has applied to the Court for permission to take up an old mortgage by giving another to Percy Pond for \$7000.

C. Kane, convicted on Tuesday of a charge of larceny in the second degree, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labor by Judge Perry.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM CURES OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU?

My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well—Adolph L. Millett, Manchester, N. H. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

There are a terrible torment to the little folk, and to some older ones. Daniel's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

RAINFALL FOR OCTOBER, 1890.

From reports to Weather Bureau.

Stations—	Elev. (In.)	Rain
Waiakea	60	22.04
Hilo (town)	100	27.00
Kaumana	1250	
Pepeekeo	100	21.82
Honomu	200	
Kahakuloa	200	
Honohina		
Leupahoehoe	500	29.82
Ookala	400	20.22
Kukulau	250	14.26
Paauilo	750	17.60
Paauhau (Moore)	300	11.45
Paauhau (Greig)	1150	15.05
Honokona (Muir)	425	9.50
Honokona (Kalehua)	1900	22.18
Kukuhaei	700	10.29
Awini Ranch	1100	
Awini Lot 6	2500	
Nihili	200	7.31
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	5.90
Kohala (Mission)	585	5.36
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	5.85
Hawi	400	2.97
Waimea	2720	5.77
Kalua	250	4.70
Lanaihanu	1540	
Keiaiakewa	1580	
Naalehu	650	1.19
Naalehu	1350	0.70
Naalehu	1725	
Honuapu	25	0.45
Hiles	310	0.60
Paahala	850	
Moaula	700	
Volcano House	4000	7.07
Olaa (Russel)	1700	25.19
Kapoho	110	
Poholok	10	
Kalapana	8	
MAUI.		
Lahaina	600	0.89
Olowalu	15	0.00
Waipio Ranch	700	0.55
Kaupo (Mokulau Coffee Co.)	285	6.31
Kipahulu		
Hanapea Plantation	70	6.26
Nahikin	100	18.53
Haiku	700	8.05
Kula (Kealahou)	2900	1.08
Kula (von Tempsky)	4000	1.22
Puunomei	1400	9.38
Paiia	150	3.32
Haleakala Ranch	2000	8.67
MOLOKAI.		
Mapulehu	70	
OAHU.		
Punahoa (Weather Bureau)	50	4.02
Kuiaokahna	50	8.70
Kewalo (King St.)	15	2.90
Makiki Reservoir	150	2.73
Kapiolani Park	10	1.46
School St. (Bishop)	50	5.34
Insane Asylum	30	5.65
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	5.21
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	8.72
Nuuanu (Elec. St.)	405	9.23
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	13.08
Manoa W. Dairy	285	10.08
Manoa Kalapu	300	6.55
Manuawili	225	4.35
Kaneohe	100	6.23
Waianae	25	2.55
Ahuimanu	350	
Kahuku	25	2.69
Waianae	1700	
Ewa Plantation	60	3.30
Waipahu	200	3.12
KAUAI.		
Lihue, Grove Farm	200	6.16
Lihue (Molokao)	250	6.98
Kealia	12	4.58
Kilauea	325	5.17
Hanalei	10	7.03
Waialua	32	2.58
RECORDS NOT HITHERTO PUBLISHED.		
September, 1899.		
Walawa	0.00	
Kapoho	2.90	
Olowalu	0.00	
Hanapea Plantation	1.15	
Haleahala	0.22	
Waialua	0.00	
Ewa Plantation	0.07	
Ookala	4.32	
Pata	0.14	
C. J. LYONS,		
Meteorologist Government Survey.		
N. E.—Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the 15th of following month.		
METEOROLOGICALLY.		
Summary for the Month of October by C. J. Lyons.		
Temperature mean for the month, 75.7 F.; normal, 74.8; average daily maximum, 81.4; average daily minimum, 71.4; average daily range, 10.6; greatest daily range, 21.0; least, 6.6; highest temperature, 85; lowest, 64. Barometer average, 29.971; normal do., 29.960 (corrected for gravity); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.81; greatest change in 24 hours, 6.10.		
Relative humidity, mean of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 69.6; normal, 70.6; mean dew-point, 65.8; normal, 66; absolute moisture, 6.86 grains per cubic foot. Rainfall, 4.02 inches; normal, 2.26; total since January 1, 31.59; this is 5.74 inches below normal.		
Trade-winds interrupted six days; normal trades for October, 22 days; cloudiness, 5.5 (teeths of sky); normal, 4.3.		
The arctic well level rose during the month from 34.2 feet to 34.5 feet above mean sea-level. It is a question whether this rise is not partly due to the fact that the rice-fields are dried at this period for the fall harvest.		
A heavy rainfall from the north over nearly the entire group occurred between the 18th and 25th. The following 24-hour records are the leading ones in the respective districts: Pepeekeo, Hilo, 8.40 inches on the 19th; Oia, 6.32 on the 17th; Nahikin, H. Maui, 5.97; Haleakala Ranch, 2.54; Wailie street, Honolulu, 4.31 on the 20th.		
The first snow of the season fell on Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa on the 19th, accompanied by thunder and lightning at Hilo and elsewhere. Light earthquakes, Hilo, 29th and 31st; also at Waimea on the 19th.		
CURTIS J. LYONS.		
Government Meteorologist.		
A second edition of Miss Mabel Craft's book on Hawaii is to be brought out by the Scribner's.		

TORTURING DISFIGURING HUMOURS

ITCHING, BURNING, AND SCALY ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN AND SCALP, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scaled head; the facial disfigurement, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants and the anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter, and salt rheum—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura remedies are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence.

The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures and humor remedies of the civilized world.

Those who have suffered long and hopelessly and who have lost faith in doctors and medicines may make trial of these great curatives with the most gratifying success. The treatment is simple, direct, agreeable, and economical, and is adapted to the youngest infant as well as adults of every age. *Bathe the affected parts with Hot Water and Cuticura Soap to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take the Cuticura Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood.* This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other skin, scalp, and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail. The SET, consisting of Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent, or each separately, may be had of all chemists and stores where medicines are sold throughout the world.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. OF LIVERPOOL, FOR

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 14.

Haw. sh. Hawaiian Isles, Rice, from Newcastle, with 3,290 tons coal.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 11 hrs. from Makaweli.

Wednesday, November 15.

United States army transport Pennsylvania, Broomhead, 10 days from Portland, with troops.

Stmr. Mokoli, Sachs, 7 hrs. from Molokai.

United States army transport Olympia, Trowbridge, 10 days from Portland, with troops.

United States army transport Siam, Valentin, 26 days from Manila.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, 7 hrs. from Kauai.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, 18 hrs. from Kohala.

Wednesday, November 15.

Haw. bark Mauna Ala, Smith, from San Francisco with 1,600 tons cargo, and 22 head of stock. Left November 2.

Thursday, November 16.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kapaa, with passengers and 15 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, from Kapaa.

Stmr. Niihau, Gregory, from Kailua, with passengers and freight.

Am. schr. Oceanie Vance, Murchison, from Newcastle, with 710 tons of coal.

Am. bkt. Skagit, Robinson, from Port Townsend, with 610,000 feet lumber consigned to Wilder & Co.

Am. stmr. China, Seabury, 7 days from San Francisco, passengers and mds., to H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, November 14.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, Hawaii.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Koloa.

Stmr. Iwai, Gregory, Makaweli.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, Kapaa.

Wednesday, November 15.

Am. sp. Chas. E. Moody, Woodside, Tacoma.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Kauai.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Eleele.

Thursday, November 16.

Stmr. Lehua, Dower, Kauakakai.

Stmr. Helene, McDonald, Paahau.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kamalo.

Brig. John D. Spreckels, Christensen, San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullet, Kapaa.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN DIEGO—Arrived, Nov. 3, stmr. Carlisle City, from Honolulu.

OYSTER BAY—Sailed, Nov. 4, sh. Charmer, for Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Arrived, previous to Nov. 4, stmr. America Maru, from Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Sailed, Oct. 14, stmr. Victoria, for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 5, schr. Honolua, from Honolulu.

GRAYS HARBOR—Sailed, schr. Ottillie Fjord, for Hilo.

MANILA—Arrived, Nov. 6, Br. stmr. Sikh, from Honolulu; 7, stmr. City of Rio de Janeiro, from Honolulu; stmr. Valencia, from Honchulu.

SYDNEY—Sailed, Nov. 7, stmr. Warriemoor, for Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Sailed, Nov. 5, bkt. Planter, for Honolulu; Nov. 7, bk. Falls of Clyde, for Hilo; Nov. 8, bkt. W. H. Dimond, for Honolulu, brg. Consuelo, for Mahukona. Arrived, Nov. 5, stmr. Dalney Vostok, from Honolulu, U. S. stmr. Ohio, from Honolulu; Nov. 7, stmr. Doric, from Honolulu; Nov. 8, stmr. Australia, from Honolulu; Nov. 8, bk. Marie Hackfeld, from Honolulu.

CHARTERS.

Lillebonne, Am. schr., 207 tons—Lumber from Gray's Harbor to Honolulu, by S. E. Slade Lumber Co.

Metha Nelson, Am. schr., 399 tons (now at Tacoma)—Lumber thence to Kihel, by Chas. Nelson.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized.

The Diocesan Synod

The Diocesan Synod met for a short session yesterday afternoon. No business of importance was transacted and the formal closing ceremonies were conducted by the president, Bishop Willis announced that he would appoint the committee for the Endowment Fund for the Bishopric of Honolulu within a few days. The Standing Committee met after the close of the Synod and organized for the business of the year.

BORN.

OPLNU—November 14th at the Maternity Home, to the wife of Captain Charles Oplund of the police force, a son.

WEISKE—In this city, November 15, 1899, to the wife of H. M. Weiske, a son.

SINGLEHURST—At Honolulu, H. J. November 14, 1899, to the wife of W. G. Singlehurst, a son.

Consul McCook at Dawson says that 20,000 persons will go to Cape Nome next year. Gold shipments for the season from the Klondyke aggregate \$9,247,745. The Cape Nome district is regarded as equally rich.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. China, November 16.—For Honolulu—Mrs. J. Cassidy and five children, Miss M. Cassidy, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, maid, servant and infant, Miss A. Dusenberg, C. R. Edgerton, J. F. Brown, W. J. Wilson, D. N. Hawley, Miss L. C. Annan, J. D. Dole, K. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gehr, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Forescue, F. R. von Liebre, Miss J. A. E. Gulick, H. Pocheis, E. B. Keeble, H. Estinghausen, Miss A. Wipert. For Yokohama—Miss L. Daniel, T. T. Windsor, Mrs. F. H. Bugbird and child, H. Benedix, M. Blumer, Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Mrs. F. F. Noble, F. Muhlhause, Rev. T. T. Alexander, R. A. de Monchy, Jr., M. Lamadrid, W. R. Devin, W. W. Funge, Jr., Miss Morgan, Miss Noble, A. de Liagre, Mr. and Mrs. H. Payot, R. F. Colborne, F. G. Carpenter, Mrs. H. P. Watt, Mrs. M. R. Foster and maid, C. Pereira, Mrs. James Doyle, Major J. O. Hutchinson, A. H. Emanuel, H. Lord, For Kobe—Miss M. Bonnell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Parrott. For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Waine and four children. For Shanghai—Mrs. M. Stanleigh, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Ebanks and child, L. W. Mustard, Miss E. Wood, F. G. Morse, Jas. Harvie, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Crocker, Mrs. M. Wood, For Hongkong—Mrs. F. M. Eastwick, Mrs. Col. Greenleaf, W. E. McGill, Mrs. G. L. Edie, W. A. Daland, Mrs. F. Hardeman and child, Mrs. A. E. Ray, Mrs. C. A. Adams, Miss Greenleaf, Mrs. R. E. Walker, Miss M. B. Kip, Mrs. E. Cromwell, Capt. H. C. Benson, Miss Ray, Mrs. M. M. Gearin, H. Gearin, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Miss G. Tracy, Mrs. A. W. Bryan, Mrs. H. B. McCoy, Mrs. H. C. Clement, Miss E. Wilkinson, Mrs. B. Browning, Miss Gearin, G. H. Waters, Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Mrs. A. L. Permenter, Mrs. T. B. Anderson, Master Anderson, Miss Clement, Mrs. E. E. West, Mr. and Mrs. F. Palmer.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Waialeale, Nov. 16.—G. F. Fairhurst, J. T. Bowler, R. Shea, C. L. O'Brien.

From Kailua, per stmr. Niihau, Nov. 16.—G. McDougall, A. Berlowitz.

Departed.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, November 14—Dr. McKibbin, Mrs. C. H. Jennings, R. E. Ford and wife, Mrs. George Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rice, J. B. Batterby, A. Lum and wife, C. McLeod, J. D. Levenson, A. W. Dunn, J. N. S. Williams, Miss L. Joshua, Ah Ming, Chong Cheong, Mrs. J. Yasumori, Mrs. Brede, Mrs. Wise, Rev. T. Kuroza, Rev. H. Kibara.

For Lahaina, Kona and Kau and Volcano, per stmr. Mauna Loa, November 14.—S. G. Singlehurst, H. T. Hayesday, John Kalkawaha, Mr. Vickers, W. R. Castle, F. M. Hatch, Mrs. Noall, F. H. Hayesday, P. Whitmarsh, W. Thompson, Lois Whitmarsh, Miss Irene Mills.

For Lahaina, Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, November 14—Mrs. Gibb and child, Mrs. E. Morton and son, Mrs. Lishman, Miss M. Cook, Mrs. J. Gibb and child, Mr. Gibb, J. Dalziel, J. W. Young, D. D. Crowley, R. Lishman, H. W. Ludloff, Jr., J. L. Freil Jr., Mrs. Kaholohakih, A. Mager, P. Schneider, F. J. Sunny, Mr. Stadtlander, Mrs. W. G. Walker, W. Gibb, A. Fraser, C. M. Lennan, E. D. Baldwin and wife, L. A. Thurston, H. P. King, G. N. Holmes, C. B. Olsen, A. E. Cooley, W. G. Walker, W. H. Cornwell Jr., C. C. Kennedy, wife and son, R. McCubbin, J. T. Lewis, A. M. Wilson and wife, G. Ross, wife and two children and servant, D. H. Hitchcock, Mrs. S. K. Pua and daughter.

For Nawiiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, November 14—Mrs. C. M. Cooke, J. K. Farley and wife, M. Brasch, Miss M. Lovell, Mrs. W. Warner, Quong Wah On, A. V. Peters, J. Robinson, Mrs. E. J. Bryant, G. N. Wilcox and 14 on deck.

For Moikai, per stmr. Lehua, Nov. 16.—D. McCorriston, Mr. Meyer and 30 Japanese immigrants on deck.

Booked.

For Japan and China, per stmr. China, sailing Nov. 17.—Kee Yok, A. S. Young, W. H. Home, D. M. Baldwin.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The barkentine Skagit, lumber-laden from Port Townsend, and the schooner Oceania Vane, with coal from Newcastle, arrived yesterday.

The Pacific Mail Company's trans-Pacific liner China is at the company's dock arriving from San Francisco yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. She will sail for Japan and China this afternoon. The China brings advices from San Francisco up to 2:30 p.m. November 9, having been delayed something over an hour in her sailing from that port. She brought 113 cabin passengers for Honolulu and the Orient and 577 Chinese steerage passengers returning home for their New Year. The China's nonappearance early yesterday morning was the cause of some anxiety along the waterfront which was explained as due to her burning but seventy tons of coal instead of the usual consumption of ninety tons. Fire was only put under three instead of six boilers reducing the speed to Honolulu just twenty-four hours. Some rough weather was encountered when some days out moderating on the approach to the Islands.

The barkentine Skagit, lumber-laden was at Aiea, Ewa, Island of Oahu, having this day been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Emele Pilipili, deceased, of Honolulu, by the Honorable Antone Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, he has given notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present same to him at the office of Magooon & Stillman, old Government building, next to postoffice in Honolulu, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, within six months from the date of the publication hereof or such claims will be forever barred.

JOHN H. KUNEWAKA.

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